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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR......NO, 332

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SEVENTH REGIMENT FAIR-FREEMASON'S DAY. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXHIBITIO UNION SQUARE THEATRE-FRENCH FLATS. STANDARD THEATRE-FATINITYA GERMANIA THEATRE-GRAP ESSEX. ABBEY'S PARK-FRITZ IN IRELAND. DALY'S THEATRE-WIVES. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-OTHELLO. THALIA THEATRE-EINER VON UNSERE LEUTE. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-THE OCTOROGS BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-PINAPORE ABERLE'S THEATRE-THE FRENCH SPY. BOOTH'S THEATRE-LA BELLE HELENE NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTMENT. WALLACK'S-OUR GIRLS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-DAME TROT. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. Matinee COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS. AQUARIUM-PERFORMING ANIMALS. Matine KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM-CURIOSITIES TENTS NEW YORK CIRCUS SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-MARTHA. CHICKERING HALL-MATINER LECTURE. ASSOCIATION HAL-LECTURE. STEINWAY HALL-BELIAH MATINER

WITH SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rains. To-morrow the same conditions will prevail, followed by clearing and cooler weather.

AMONG YESTERDAY'S DIVERSIONS WAS pigeon flying, a sport which will become very popular when people realize that it has not a single ob-jectionable feature.

ANY ONE who looked unsuccessfully for shooting stars last night may find some consolation in Professor Parkhurst's letter explaining why the meteors might not be visible.

BENCH, BAR AND PULPIT were well repre sented among the spectators of the great football match yesterday, and beheld a struggle such as even their own professions have seldon

THAT WHALE who showed himself off Sandy Hook yesterday will probably go back home with a shocking story to tell about New York waters. Most other respectable fish have been driven away from the same neighborhood by the foulness of our garbage deposits.

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION receives unexpected support from the latest reported case of clubbing by a policeman. The alleged offender is said to have given his victim money with which to pay for necessary surgical attendance. In time the force may possibly develop a clubber honest enough to confess his fault, as any gentleman would feel bound to do under similar

FROM THE SHOCKING CASE of little Willie Lanz some of the benevolent societies should learn that charitable and religious visitations are not the only errands that should be made among the poor. Experience has long taught that drink will turn even a loving mother into a brutal fiend. Simply for humanity's sake such women should be watched as closely as any other members of the dangerous classes.

It Is GRATIFYING to learn, from the report of Secretary Thompson, that the condition of the navy has improved greatly in the past year, for a little improvement goes a great way in so small a concern. The education of cadets as naval constructors is advised; a steam vessel is asked for, that the eadets may have more effective tuition in seamanship and gunnery, and an effective system of ventilation for ships is an-

THE LATEST alleged attempt at poisoning has some very odd features. It seems almost incredible that a well-to-do business man, as the victim is said to be, should become familiar upon short acquaintance with people of the class in which rumor and the court records place the prisoners, and it is also strange that such a man should carry a large amount of curreney with him and let chance acquaintances know about it. One of the most remarkable facts in the case, however, is that the man should have suffered terribly after drinking beer that he noticed was bitter and yet suspect nothing. Evidently the entire testimony will

THE WEATHER.—The barometer continues high over the Middle and South Atlantic coast districts. It is below the mean in the central valley districts, lake regions and the Southwest. In the Northwest it is again beginning to rise, the centre of disturbance referred to yesterday as moving over the Missouri and Mississippi valleys having advanced to the lake regions. Another centre of low barometer is moving over the Gulf States toward the South . Atlantic coast. Rain fell in all the districts except on the South Atlantic coast. The decreasing temperature caused the precipitation to take the form of snow in the Northwest during the later portion of the day. The winds have been from fresh to brisk, except in the Northwest, where they were generally light. With the exception of the fall in the Northwest the temperature rose decidedly. The slow easterly movement of the area of high barometer that overlies the Atlantic const is likely to cause the formation of steep gradients for southerly winds in the Northern States and northern winds in the Gulf and South Atlantic districts. The weather over the British Islands continues unsettled, owing to the passage of two centres of disturbance, one over Spain and the other in the North. The movement of these phenomena was predicted by the HERALD in a cable sent on the 19th. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rains. To-morrow the same con ditions will prevail, followed by clearing and

Railroad Combinations-The Interest.

Transactions in railroad shares are

always topics of public interest; and if the interest may be supposed to be in any degree proportionate to the extent of the transaction the attention given in financial circles to the great sale of New York Central shares just made by Mr. Vanderbilt cannot be regarded as in any degree exaggerated. In fact, this event has not only compelled the minute attention of the great financial world in two hemispheres, but it has excited the wonder and piqued the curiosity of the public generally outside of financial circles; and if it has not especially stirred the imaginations of our "statesmen" and politicians with its glimpse at the possible public effects of operations properly within the field of private concerns, this is merely because polities is the only activity in which Americans engage without any fair comprehension of all the limits and relations of that pursuit. Wall street and Lombard street are two great pivots upon which the money world of our age turns, and the money world of this age is certainly more vital than any other part of it; for the heroic, the scientific, the literary, the political activities all wait upon the men who are filled with the characteristic spirit of the current civilization. And it cannot be a concern without the farthest reaching relations that compels for many days the exclusive attention of the two great money centres here and in London. Precisely how the parties to this great

operation have sketched in their minds' eyes the respective consequences of such a sale and purchase-what specific objects, secret or ostensible, either side may have had in view-they have not set forth to the public; and that is of the less coasequence, because in great concerns, in concerns of the first magnitude, whether in the sphere of finance or in any other sphere, it is always true that the most important results are not those that were counted upon by the men who planued the event. It is commonly said on a small scale in the theatre that as nobody ever knows what is to be the fate of a new piece before it is actually played, so nobody ever knows what character is to bear away the honors. Possibly it may be the hero who shall shine forth in the splendor of primacy as the playwright intended; but it is just as likely to be his lackey. And in this respect as in so many others the stage is only the world in miniature. Grand transactions are planned for one purpose and serve another. Some unobserved line or phrase in a law proves when you get into court to beits effective part. We have had statutes passed to force inflation, and they forced contraction. Certainly the framers of the national constitution never intended that the government of this country should be in the hands of political conventions, or they would at least have named such bodies. People may trouble themselves the less with Mr. Vanderbilt's schemes and those of his customers from the consideration that everybody is, fully as much as those persons are, in the confidence of the forces that will actually determine the consequences of this sale.

Doubtless, however, this event may be fairly regarded as one of the early moves in a grand combination with a view to one more of those peculiar conflicts sufficiently known to the public as railroad wars-great schemes of rivalry which sacrifice the welfare of the people to the large projects and games of the money lords in order to enforce rigorously upon one or another set of abundantly for his benefit. lines the pitiless principle of the survival of the fittest. From the standpoint of the great railroad projects the Atlantic sea board is regarded as a mere dumping place for the produce of the West on one hand and for the produce of Europe on the other, and the great endeavor of combined corporations is to secure the largest dump at their favored spot. Shall this be Baltimore, shall it be Philadelphia, shall it be New York city? That is the ultimate inquiry of all their schemes. With the combination of which the Central becomes a part by this transaction it is very likely that this city will stand a fair chance to hold its own against cities that have had some advantages over us in previous conflicts of this nature, and with that result. as it bears favorably upon our prosperity, we have no reason to find fault, unless it be secured at too great cost to the country

And that is to be contemplated always as one of the possible consequences in these cases. No local advantage is worth the cost that is to be secured through a fact which affects detrimentally the country at large and that proves injurious to such a great machinery of prosperity as the railroad system. And every railroad war is a detriment to the country. The cheap freights and cheap fares that are the temporary symptoms are like the exaggerated activities, physical or mental, of a man in delirium ; they mean ultimate exhaustion, the rain of shareholders, the forcing of roads into the hands of wreckers, the demoralization and corruption of boards of directors and of the management generally, the perversion of a great instrument of modern civilization from its legitimate public uses to be a mere trap for securing dishonest gain. Two or three days ago Mr. S. R M. Barlow testified before the railroad investigators of a case in which certain individuals in a board of directors were paid sixty-five thousand dollars each to resign their places, and that was in order that men more facileperhaps men of a lower price-might be put there. If boards of directors in railroad corporations and other parts of the administrative machinery go down these particular "slippery ways of vice;" if their places are sought and occupied not for legitimate commercial and financial reasons, but only as bits of property to be sold out, then our commercial world must tend to the same sort of pitiful rottenness that is observed in our political world in many municipalities, notably in this city; and any fact which tends in that direction is a public calamity; and railroad wars or other events that lead to making the shares of a corporation the baubles of speculation do lead that way. Certainly we do not say that the sale of Central, whoever may be the

that a combination which has required such a guarantee as the sale actually made means that its purposes shall not be stayed or limited at a critical moment by the scruples of the man who inherited the Central ful. as "a great trust."

There is one effect of this event upon which we may count as tolerably certain, and that is that it will force upon the minds of thoughtful men throughout the country some distinct consideration of the fact that interests of such moment to the public welfare interests that concern the convenience and fortune of every individualought not at any time or in any country to be at the mercy or subject to the dictation and the caprice of so small a number of men as now control the great mass of railroad interests in the United States. In other countries the public dominion makes itself felt in these concerns; the general will as declared through the law marks a fixed limit to the vagaries of speculative trickery. Here the general will of the nation does not touch the subject, and the local will, as heard in the State legislatures, mostly declares itself like the directors above referred to in order that it may be bought out. Our people please themselves with the fancy that they are free because they have the right to meddle a little in politics now and then. In conventions, in legislatures and in all similar places they chatter and twaddle and scream like so many crows and jays over the eternal principles of freedom as secured in the political fabric, and meanwhile the great economical facts of life-the facts which are and always were the really shaping and controlling forces in the political destinies of a people-sweep rapidly and certainly forward on lines that indicate the will and movement of a despotic spirit. In that movement a great collision with the popular will is in preparation.

Yesterday.

No other festival day since the civil war ended has been so generally and heartily enjoyed as yesterday was. The many religious services of the day were well attended, and so were all the places of amusement; the streets were filled with goodnatured people and the dinner table temporarily supplanted the family altar as a popular gathering place. The poor were more generally cared for than on any other day in months, and the prevailing good cheer found its way even into the prisons. Nature herself seemed to take part in the jollification, as was no more than her right, in consideration of the prominent part she played in providing the entertainment and the cheerful spirits with which most people came to it; so she smiled from the skies, allowing her countenance to become slightly clouded only often enough to enhance the value of her recurring favors. She gave to thousands a delightful day at the Park-a pleasure generally unexpected so late in the season, and, mithough unable to redecorate the trees in their natural robes, she diffused an atmosphere and light so delicious that the eye revelled in luminous distances and effects which foliage might have decreased. The man or woman who does not find remaining any of the spirit of the day with which to begin another year should spend a few minutes in retrospection before beginning the work of to-day. 'A Christian without gratitude when there is cause for it is a mournful spectacle, and even a consistent pagan is in duty bound to freshen his love for generous Mother Earth when she has poured forth her treasures so

Pifins of the Herald. Under the above discourteous heading which may be translated "The HERALD's Tootings," the Raza Latina, takes us to task for our leader of Tuesday, entitled "The New Crisis in Cuba-Emancipation the Remedy." Our contemporary is one of the novices of New York journalism, the editor having arrived in this city only a few months ago, expelled from Mexico by President Diaz as a "pernicious foreigner." He thereupon established his paper in this city as a continua-tion of the Colonia Espanola, which he had conducted for six years in Mexico, and which boasts of Don Emilio Castelar as its correspondent in Madrid. We are not betraying any secret in referring to the above facts, since the editor has occupied considerable space in every issue of his paper with a manifesto setting forth his grievances against Mexico. The cause of his expulsion, as we learn upon his own authority, was that he was considered to interfere too freely for a foreigner in Mexican politics and to be altogether too unanimous in advocacy of Spanish intervention

in Mexico. We are sorry for the mishap which befell our Spanish contemporary in the "Halls of the Montezumas," and we would by no means justify the procedure of which he complains. But when he accuses us of pedantry, rashness, bravado and various other crimes because we said that "Americans have a right to demand of Spain such measures as are necessary to make Cuba prosperous and progressive," is he not himself rather straining the privileges of free speech while so anxious to insert a gag in the mouth of the HERALD? He says that our article exemplifies "the eternal Yankee mania for ordering and dictating in other people's houses," and kindly advises us to devote our whole attention to home subjects, such as terrorism in Georgia, and to devise some plan for settling our own "family questions" in the South. If the editor were better acquainted with the files of the HERALD he would know that we have devoted abundant attention to our own family questions, and do not need his genial promptings. Does not our contemporary think it worth while for Spain to take measures for making Cuba prosperous and progressive? If not, what is the mission of the "Latin race" in America? And. by the by, is the peculiar Spanish mixture of Celts, Basques, Goths, Suabians, Phœnicians, Arabs and Berbers, with a sprinkling of Roman blood, any more entitled to callitself the "Latin race" than the equally variegated founders of our own Repub-We hope our contemporary will real buyer, must be evil; but it is clear take time enough from his favorite occupa- Her people are our people and her interests

tion of cavilling at the HERALD to enlighten us upon this point. Meanwhile, if he can also settle for us the negro question in our Southern States we shall be eternally grate-

Politics After the Next Census. Nothing can be more certain than that after the census of 1880 there will be a large diminution of the relative political strength of the South-that is to say, a decrease in the number of its Representatives in Congress and its Presidential electors. The fears expressed by the stalwart republicans of the growing influence of the solid South are destitute of any substantial basis. The South has no new States preparing to come into the Union; but while its area can never expand all our vast Territories in the Northwest are filling up with settlers and will in a few years be admitted as States to swell the great preponderance of the North. Even without those new and rising States the increase of population in the Northern States already in the Union so outstrips the rate of increase in the South that the latter will be left further and further behind by loss of Representatives after each decennial census. At present it requires only forty-seven electoral votes in addition to those of the united South to elect a President, but after the next apportionment it will require at least a hundred. If the Presidential election of 1880 were to be on the basis of the census of 1880 the republicans would be able to carry it without the State of New York. The reasons why the population of the

South does not increase like that of the North are not difficult to discover. With the exception of Texas they so conduct their affairs as to discourage immigration and repel capital, and are therefore left to the natural increase of their existing population. There are good grounds for supposing that the negroes do not multiply in a state of freedom as they did in slavery. The check in the rate of increase between the census of 1860 and that of 1870 was very remarkable. But there was also a diminution in the rate of increase of the white inhabitants both of the South and the North, but that is explained by the tremendous waste in war of the lives of men who would otherwise have become the fathers of children. But, except a few colored regiments on the Northern side, the negroes did not render military service, and yet the falling off in their rate of increase was more than one-half. Between 1850 and 1860 the increase of the negro population was 803,022, or twenty-two per cent; but between 1860 and 1870 the increase was only 438, 179, or a trifle less than ten per cent. This was owing in part to the better care taken of young negro children in slavery, when they had a pecuniary value, and in part to the want and misery which prevailed in the South during the first years of peace. The South lacks the conditions of rapid growth both for its white and its colored population, while the North, and especially the Northwest, are increasing as if by magic. The political influence of the South will constantly dwindle by limitation of area. by the slightness of immigration and by the fact that the negroes do not multiply in freedom as they did in slavery. It is ridiculous to fear that the declining South will ever regain its old ascendancy in the federal government.

The Royal Woolng by Telephone.

The wooing conducted by telephone between the young King of Spain in his stately palace in Madrid and the Archduchess Christine in the rural Pardo, ten miles distant, is a picturesque illustration of the practical applications of modern science. It seems only the other day that the capacities of this necromantic little contrivance were first exhibited in the old town of Salem, and already its use has spread throughout the world and made fortunes for the inventors and their early associates almost as magical as the instrument itself. It was a very appropriate place for the first public display of the telephonethat old town where the Puritans hanged witches and pressed to death Giles Cory, whom Longfellow has commemorated in one of his dramatic noems. If the spirits of any of those unhappy martyrs of superstition were hovering about the spot they must have felt themselves avenged by beholding the descendants of their judges and executioners in the admiring audience; and still more satisfaction, if possible, must the ghosts of the victims of the Inquisition take in hearing a Spanish king whisper love messages into a machine the possession of which his ancestors and their Dominican inquisitors would have deemed ample cause for sentence to the stake. But if a pair may woo by telephone, why may they not marry by the same? And if they may marry by telephone, and the wire happens to stretch between conflicting jurisdictions, what complicated difficuties as to the law of domicile and divorce and loci contractus does not such a possibility involve?

An Old Project Revived.

In an interview with a Henald reporter Mr. John G. Schumaker, formerly Corporation Counsel, District Attorney and Congressman on the other side of the East River, revives a discussion of a project once greatly agitated here—the annexation of Brooklyn to New York. Mr. Schumaker, as a Brooklyn capitalist, frankly admits that he is unable to see what New York is to gain by annexation, but warmly advocates the measure as admirably calculated to enforce economy in Brooklyn and in that way to assist the City of Churches out of her present financial embarrassments. Some startling propositions are also advanced concerning Prospect Park as a "useless luxury" and the East River Bridge as a thing in which it is not wise to put much faith. Real estate experts will be interested in Mr. Schumaker's revelations concerning the wastefulness of those Brooklyn officials who have permitted streets to be closed and wharves built across the ends fronting on the river to the advantage of individuals and the detriment of the city at large. It is a fact that Brooklyn has all the expenses and less than the income of a first class city.

are largely identical with those of New York. In 1830 metropolitan capitalists were eager for a union, then haughtily rejected, but whether they would favor today an annexation that means an increase of obligations is a conundrum that will not be easily solved.

Speed and Time on the Atlantic. The disabling of the City of Richmond by the breaking of her shaft in the storm of the 21st may well serve to enlighten the nautical public as to their need of the greatest discrimination in the selection of ship routes across the Atlantic and of the importance of manœuvring vessels in the presence of an Atlantic cyclone. This Inman ship is a full powered steamer, with engines of seven hundred horse power, and probably no rival company would claim to have any vessel which, under stress of a heavy gale, would be proof against the accident that befell the Richmond. The storm of the 21st off Sable Island does not appear to have been of the heaviest type, but it overmastered her machinery.

It is customary for powerful steamships to disregard the onslaught of the storm, and at all seasons our transatlantic lines run with little respect to wind and weather. The apology for this temerity is the necessity for speed or the economy of time. But it is a question whether running through storm centres does not involve a loss of time, to say nothing of the safety and comfort of passengers and the wear and tear of the ship. The Bothnia on her last voyage with a "light breeze" made 334 miles in a day, while with a "strong breeze, squally and high head sea," her log shows her speed fell off to 235 miles. The Bolivia, in her encounter with the westerly winds of the October cyclone, though she had just before been making 330 miles a day, was retarded to the amount of 109 miles in twenty-four hours, and the Vaderland's speed was reduced from 287 to 162 miles-a loss of 125 miles. Countless similar or more striking illustrations could be cited to show the impolicy of taking the most powerful steamer through the heart of a storm or through its avoidable inner circles, even if speed alone be considered.

No one acquainted with the meteorology of the North Atlantic questions that, in a general sense, the quickest route from America to Europe is found in the axis of the Gulf Stream drift current and of the coincident aerial stream which perpetually drives its surface water toward Ireland. It is in the axis of this great aerial current, as in a deep natural groove, the storms of the Atlantic cross its comparatively narrow basin toward the British Isles, "just as (to use a figure of Captain Toynbee) an eddy in a river is carried along by the main stream." But the very causes which favor this course for eastward-bound vessels at all seasons operate to make it the most unfavorable for westwardly voyages. The present steamship route from Liverpool to New York runs directly in the face of that vast horizontal band of southwest wind in which American storms are imbedded and in which they are borne toward Europe. Would it not be well for some of the westward-bound steamers, in the stormy months, to test the availability for speed of a more southerly route-crossing the meridian of 40 degrees west at or nothing to the north of 45 degrees north latitude? The difference in distance between this and the most northerly route taken by the White Star steamers, from Queenstown to New York, is only 106 nautical miles, for which the avoidance of the roughest weather of a single gale, as we have pointed out, would be ample compensation in point of time.

Secretary Schurz on the Indian Ques-

tion. Readers of the clear, persuasive and humane discussion of Indian affairs in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior will be puzzled to know why there should be any friction between his department and the army relative to this subject, unless they look below the surface. There can be no dissent from his assertion that "the solution of the Indian question depends upon the civilization of the Indiana and their ability to take care of themselves." The detailed propositions of what he styles "the Indian policy of the Department of the Interior," directed to this end, are equally acceptable. His statistics of the progress Indians recently have made in agriculture and herding are intensely interesting and gratifying, and so is his certificate of their fidelity in freighting supplies. We accept also, in its fullest significance, his assertion that "they must be treated not only with justice but also with patience," and yet the fact remains uncontroverted by him that in case of the disobedience of its savage wards his department is utterly helpless to enforce authority, and that the army must compel their subordination. When the frequent bloody penalties of official misconduct of Indian agents, or of the encroachments of unscrupulous frontiersmen upon Indian rights, or of the savagery of the Indians themselves, all are necessarily visited upon the army, it is but reasonable that the army should be intrusted with the management of Indian affairs preliminary to such troubles, and be itself responsible for any calamities of which it must bear the brunt.

State Legislation Touching Trademarks.

The abolition of the federal trademark laws by the Supreme Court raises State logislation on the subject into such importance that a compilation of its present provisions which we print to-day is valuable to domestic manufacturers who have henceforth to depend upon them, supplemented by the common law, for protection against infringers. Undoubtedly at the approaching winter sessions of the various legislatures there will be a spontaneous movement toward a common system on the subject, and a comparison of these existing laws shows the urgent need of a nearer approach to uniformity. Indeed, there even are some capable lawyers who advance the opinion that without substantial uniformity it would be better for commerce if all the State legislation were repealed and common law rights and remedies were retained

The Prisoners of Sligo.

The HEBALD's interviews with the three Irish prisoners on trial at Sligo, as con municated in our special cable despatches, are very interesting from the explicit revelation they afford of the radical aim of the agitation in which their arrest has given them prominence. So is the report of the intemperate harangue of their counsel, bitterly antagonizing the Catholic Church and extolling Fenians and Ribbonmen. Ireland never has been deficient in a spirit of reckless martyrdom for the cause of her nationality. Evidently she is not now. But it is not martyrs that she needs for the welfare of her inhabitants in their present difficulties and sufferings. Cool heads and temperate tongues would serve her much better, and of these there does not seem to be a very bounteous supply among the partisans of the prisoners of Sligo.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The midshipmen of our navy have a very good

Secretary Sherman reads until quite late into the

evening.

Professor Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, is

Professor Theodore D. Woolsey, of New Haven, is at the Everett House.

Major Campbell and Captain Viviens, of the British army, have sailed for England.

The youngest daughter of Secretary Evarts will make her debut this season. She is very pretty.

Vice President William A. Wheeler arrived at the Windsor Hotel last evening, on his way to Wash-

Miss Kate Field sailed for New York on the White Star steamship Britannic, which left Liverpool yes

hind leg. The animal ought to be named the cipher

despatch Nans, the inconstant, returns to her Baron. "Elle

m'est revenue," says he to a club friend. asks the latter. At the Taylog reception in Washington the wife of a New York Congressman was considered as the most

Fashionable style of letter writing in the Parisian

la Roche Trompette."
"Your intended is hideous," says a frank French

friend. "True," says the flance, "mdis si tu savais combien on me remarque quand il m'accompagne?" Boston girls walk a great deal, wear short walking dresses, carry large shopping bags and have plenty of circulating libraries, which they abundantly pa

The Wilmington (N. C.) Post says that not one in ten of the white amilies of the South take any sort of newspaper, and that where one is taken it must

give opinion and not news.

"Pus une petite place à Toto dans cœur à Tata?" demands an enamored Fronch youth. "Et Maurice? et Gontran?" she cries. "Ek bien!" says he, "on met trois chevaux aux omnibus aujourd'hus?"

A democratic leader remarked the other day that

the democratic party would not be sunk if it put out enough headlights. "That's the difficulty," said a bystander; "they were all put out long ago We see in a telegram that ex-Secretary Gorham, of the United States Senate, will hereafter send from

Washington to the San Francisco Chronicle tele-graphic despatches, for which he will receive \$5,000 A new professor of Greek, to take the place of the

late Professor J. C. Proctor, will be appointed at Dartmouth College at the beginning of the next term. Meanwhile the work in that department has been assigned to Professors Wright and Hitchcook.

A Parisienne who prides herself on perennial youth, having sent her note paper to be stam asked to give her initials. "A. G.," says she.

returns the clerk, "ce n'est pas votre dge que je me permets de vous demander. Ce sont vos noms sculement." It is claimed that when General Bob Toombs, of Georgia, wrote his despatch, "Death to the Union," he had just been drinking spring water and was

anxious about the depth of the spring. He refuses to come into the Union, is worth half a million doilars and is still on the war path.

The quinquounial prize for the best work on the physical and mathematical sciences has been awarded to M. Houzeau, the learned director of the

Brussels Observatory, for his "Uranométric Gén-érale," which gives a catalogue of nearly six thouand stars observed with the naked eye, drawn up during a stay of thirteen months in the neighbor hood of the Equator.

Spanish bull fighter, has so far recovered from his wounds that he will take part in the grand bull fight for the benefit of the Murcians. There will be eight buils—four of them presented by the Duchess of Santons and three other celebrated stock breeders. Frascuelo's chief rival, "El Gordito," will also take part in the fight.

FINE ARTS.

'PROOFS FROM SCRIBNER'S AND ST. NICHOLAS." Under the title of "Proofs from Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas," Scribner & Co. have published in elegant quarto form, on thick paper, 102 carefully printed proofs of wood engravings which have appeared in those magazines. They are printed on white paper, with a small white margin, the rest of the page being tinted to a light gray, and pro ing a pleasing effect. Though there are a number of the most striking cuts with which we are familiar

BOUGHTON'S NATIONALITY. In a letter to the Art Interchange, published in the

number of the 26th inst., apropos of a recent men-tion in that paper of him as an American, and a de-nial from "S. W. G. B.," George H. Bougnton says, among other things not pleasant to the latter, * * "I was a mere baby when our entire family and many relatives left England for the new hon beyond the sea. My first impressions of anything art included—are American. My first fond bette counter current to all strict orthodox teaching, what the world was created on the Fourth of July, began to paint in Albany, and before I finally left of Europe had spont some twenty-five years in American. "Such of the good peop of England who know or care anythin about me always consider me as an American There is no earthly use in me telling them about me always consider me as an American There is no earthly use in me telling them about pressions. As I began so I must go on. After it bust informed art papers spoke of the singular ecumstance of three "foreigners" (Alma Taden Herkomer and myself) being elected. I did not concit the statement, as it was kindly smough said. O called me a Canadan, which was a pleasant variatio I always speak of myself, when desired to be plicit, as an American artist born in England; and have never yet found any serious, thoughtful per her and the serious contents of the plicit, as an American artist born in England; and have never yet found any serious, thoughtful per least of the plicit, as an American artist born in England; and have never yet found any serious, thoughtful per least of the serious careful and the plicit and the plicit is a serious thoughtful per least of the property of the p